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CITY of YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1964



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR S. PALPHRAMAND, J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. H. GLEW

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR F. W. FAWCETT

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Cooper	Counc. Townsley
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Lacamp	„ Wardell
Counc. Armitage	„ Oliver	„ Wood
„ Banwell	„ Spofforth	„ Yeatman
„ Boulton	„ Sunderland	

Co-opted Members:—Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod, R. Park, Esq., Dr. J. T. Clow.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Glew
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Oliver
Counc. Armitage (Chairman)	„ Sunderland
„ Banwell	„ Townsley
„ Fawcett	
Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Fawcett
Counc. Armitage	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Glew (Chairman)	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Lacamp
Counc. Armitage	„ Oliver
„ Banwell	„ Spofforth
„ Fawcett	„ Townsley (Chairman)
„ Glew	„ Wardell
Dr. J. T. Clow, Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

JOINT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

H.C. Members	{	Counc. Fawcett	H.M.C. Members	{	Ald. E. L. Keld
		„ Glew			Mrs. H. C. DeBurgh
		„ Spofforth			L. L. Evans, Esq.
		„ Wood			(Chairman)
					B. P. Rowntree, Esq.
					Ald. I. B. Shaw

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Sunderland
„ Cooper	„ Townsley
„ Fawcett	„ Wood
„ Glew (Chairman)	„ Wardell
„ Spofforth	„ Yeatman

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Townsley
„ Boulton	„ Wardell
„ Fawcett (Chairman)	„ Wood
„ Oliver	

Dr. J. T. Clow

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Fawcett.

APPOINTMENTS (B)—Ald. Wightman, Counc. Armitage, Counc. Townsley.

APPOINTMENTS (C)—Counc. Glew, Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Spofforth.

APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Wardell, Counc. Wood.

APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Fawcett.

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK “A” AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGE- MENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Fawcett	Counc. Glew	Counc. Wood
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HEALTH EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Armitage	Counc. Cooper (Chairman)
„ Banwell	„ Fawcett
„ Boulton	„ Wood
Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod.	

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMITTEES re SLUM CLEARANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Counc. Fawcett	Counc. Glew	Counc. Wood
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JOINT HEALTH & CHILDREN COMMITTEE re FAMILY SERVICE UNIT

Ald. Milburn
 „ Wightman
 Counc. Glew
 „ Lacamp
 „ Townsley
 „ Wood

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SPASTICS CENTRE

Counc. Banwell
 „ Fawcett
 „ Glew
 Chairman of Mental
 Health Sub-Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London), 9 St. Leonard's Place.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultants:—

Child Health	..	..	..	W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dermatology	..	..	..	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P. (to 17.10.64) H. K. EL-SHAMY, M.B., B.Ch. (Cairo), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.M.S.S.A. (from 18.10.64)
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.
Obstetrics	..	..	..	J. MANDER, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Psychiatry	..	..	..	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. W. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	N. A. LAMBERTY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

W. A. HEYWORTH, M.B., Ch.B. (to 31.10.64)

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers:—

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

MRS. M. MILNER, B.D.S.

MISS S. M. CREEDON, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time):—

MISS L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert. San. Science
and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

L. C. BRYAN, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Science, Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert.
Smoke Inspector.

Senior Housing Inspector:—

H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

Senior Inspector for Food Hygiene:—

G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

Special Inspector for Meat:—

F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—

A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

N. READ, C.S.I.J.B. (from 19.6.64).

Rodent Officer:—

M. LUND.

Veterinary Surgeon:—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).

Public Analyst:—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time).

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer:—*R. H. HUNT.

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK.

DAY NURSERIES—

Matron, Heworth Nursery:—

MISS E. C. OTTER (*i*)

Matron, Cornlands Road and Crombie Avenue Nurseries

MRS. E. M. ADAMS (*e*) (*f*) (*i*)

Staff Nurse, Crombie Avenue Day Nursery:—

MRS. C. CANN (*m*) (to 30.6.64)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

MISS A. W. MATHER (*e*) (*f*) (*g*)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:—

MISS J. F. GRETTON (*e*) (*f*) (*Senior Health Visitor*); MISS G. T. McALLISTER (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (to 30.6.64); MRS. E. WILLIAMSON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. F. M. PLATTS (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS M. E. HORN (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*o*); MRS. S. GRINSTEAD (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS R. J. CURRAN (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS D. ROBINSON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS L. F. MOUSLEY (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS J. M. AMBLER (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS G. B. SMITH (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. I. C. MANSFIELD (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*); MISS J. C. M. BAKER (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*i*).

Health Visitors:—

MRS. T. NIXON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS M. CHILTON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*).

Tuberculosis Visitor:—

MRS. D. S. COLE (*f*).

Assistant Health Visitors:—

MISS P. A. BLANCHFIELD (*f*) (from 17.8.64); MISS B. TRIM (*f*) (from 9.3.64).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

MRS. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses:—

MISS J. DOUGLAS (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*Senior District Nurse*); MRS. A. STORRS (*f*); MISS V. HARRISON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MRS. L. HARDIE (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MR. L. W. CAROLAN (*f*) (*h*); MRS. N. TURNBULL (*f*) (*h*); MISS E. M. METCALFE (*f*) (*h*); MRS. E. J. BRYAN (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*l*); MISS N. R. BUCKTON (*f*) (*h*); MR. A. E. HESKETT (*f*) (*h*); MISS C. A. FOX (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MRS. A. R. FEWSON (*f*); MRS. D. M. NEWTON (*f*) (*h*); MRS. S. L. CROOKS (*f*) (*h*) (*n*); MR. S. HEPTINSTALL (*f*) (to 26.1.64); MISS M. CLARE (*f*); MR. C. MASON (*f*) (*h*) (*o*) (from 13.4.64); MRS. P. A. AGAR (*f*) (*h*).

Health Welfare Officer:—

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps:—

MISS M. W. SIMPSON

Municipal Midwives:—

MISS A. HODGSON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*Senior Midwife*); MRS. B. A. DRINKEL (*e*); MRS. M. C. SKELTON (*e*) (*f*); MISS M. WILSON (*e*) (*f*); MRS. H. E. WHITEHOUSE (*e*) (*k*); MRS. A. STINCHCOMBE (*e*) (*f*); MRS. M. W. GLEDHILL (*e*) (*f*); MRS. G. E. DURHAM (*e*) (*f*); MISS M. HUGHES (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*); MISS A. PEARSON (*e*) (*f*) (from 16.3.64 to 6.9.64); MISS J. MARSHALL (*e*) (*f*) (from 5.10.64).

School Nurses:—

MRS. S. DALTON (e) (f); MISS E. STODDART (e) (f); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f).

Dental Surgery Assistants:—

MISS R. E. GLEW (j); MISS M. BRADLEY; MRS. M. JACOMB (to 18.5.64); MRS. J. A. BILTON; MRS. C. CANN (from 6.7.64).

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS. A. BATTLE (k).

(e) = State Certified Midwife. (f) = State Registered Nurse. (g) = Health Visitors' Certificate. (h) = Queen's Nurse. (i) = Certified Nursery Nurse. (j) = Dental Certificate. (k) State Enrolled Assistant Nurse. (l) = Tuberculosis Association Certificate. (m) = N.N.E.B. Certificate. (n) = Orthopaedic Nurse's Certificate. (o) = Mental Nurse's Certificate.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—

W. J. PATTON (f) (o); G. R. DEARLOVE (f) (o); J. TIPLADY (f) (o).

Psychiatric Social Worker:—

D. E. F. TILBURY (from 29.6.64).

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—

J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisor:—

S. C. GODFREY

Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—

MRS. K. R. GORMAN

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:—

MISS A. I. NEWSOME

Assistant Supervisors:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY; MRS. A. LORD (f); MISS S. WREN; MRS. L. WALKER; MRS. J. HURD (from 7.11.64); MRS. P. M. DODD (from 8.9.64).

Trainer/Organiser, Spastic Unit:—

MRS. J. I. L. de R. MARTYN (from 14.4.64).

Physiotherapist (part-time), Spastic Unit:—

MRS. J. RIVERS (from 14.4.64).

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department*:—

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN

Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON

Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. I. M. STEWART, MRS. J. ALMOND (to 4.12.64), MISS S. LOCKWOOD (to 11.10.64), MISS J. FUTCHER (to 28.12.64), MRS. S. PEARSON, MISS P. W. TINDILL, MISS S. FORBES (from 30.11.64), P. WILSON (from 29.12.64), MRS. H. R. H. DAVIES (from 12.10.64).

(b) *Ambulance Service*:—

Senior Clerk:—J. A. CROFT

Clerk:—Miss A. FISHER

(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Senior Clerk:—Miss W. PREST

Clerks:—MRS. J. R. SCURRAH (to 31.5.64), MRS. G. KIRK, MRS. B. MARTIN (to 20.6.64), MRS. P. BARLOW (from 8.6.64), MRS. P. M. HILL (from 4.8.64).

Gale Lane Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. F. E. BOULTON

Fifth Avenue Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. D. M. AIREY

(d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—

Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE

Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON

(e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH

Clerks:—MRS. B. A. BIGGINS (to 2.10.64), MRS. M. HATFIELD, MISS J. ALLEN (from 26.10.64).

(f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY

Clerks:—Miss J. KILBURN (to 30.8.64), MRS. S. M. MORRIS (to 19.1.64), Miss S. FEARN (from 1.4.64), Miss E. JACKSON (from 14.9.64).

(g) *School Clinic*:—

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks:—Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH, MRS. S. R. BERTRAM (to 2.10.64), MRS. A. EXELBY (from 5.10.64), MRS. M. TOES (part-time) (from 6.7.64).

Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON and MRS. G. ROSE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my report for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Vital Statistics

There was little of note in the Birth Rate or Death Rate for the City, and we are pleased to record that there were no maternal deaths. The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) and the Perinatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week plus stillbirths per 1,000 total births) were again however, higher than the average for the country. There was a high incidence of toxæmia in the mothers having stillborn babies, and of respiratory infection as a cause of death in infants over the age of one month.

841 cases were admitted to hospital for ante-natal care, compared with 658 the previous year. The number of hospital deliveries increased by 76.

Child Welfare Services

The function of the Child Welfare Clinic is gradually changing. These clinics are as popular as ever in the City, and attendances are steadily increasing, but they are no longer primarily for the treatment of minor ailments and advice on infant feeding, or even advice on behaviour problems. They are now centres for the early assessment and follow-up of handicapped children under the age of five, family advice centres and health education centres. The introduction by the Ministry in January, 1964, of a scheme for the registration of all congenital malformations was welcome, as a contribution to the handicap assessment concept. The national register, together with the two local registers reviewed by Dr. Simon at the end of this report ("At Risk" and "Handicapped Children" registers) form a useful triad on which to build the handicap assessment service of the future.

Problem Families

The implementation of Section I of the Children Act, 1963, by the Children Committee, is a major contribution to the care of problem families. The interests of these families will best be served by the co-ordinated effort of all statutory departments and voluntary agencies concerned with their welfare. The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of deprived children is well established in York and meets regularly. Only two families being considered by them were taken into care during the year, compared with eight the previous year.

York is fortunate in the contribution which voluntary agencies make to the care of these families. The Family Service Unit acting as agents for the Authority, set up the first statutory Family Advice Centre during the year. Owing to the resignation of the Case Work Organiser, however, this agency arrangement unfortunately lapsed. The Health Visiting and Child Welfare Clinic services are already in touch with all problem families with children under the age of five, and will continue to work closely with the Children Department in this matter of family advice.

The contribution made by the Family Planning Association to the care of problem families is also considerable. The Health Committee received a report from them during the year on their domiciliary scheme, following which it was decided to make a grant specifically for this aspect of the work. This is a very practical contribution to the solution of the problem of the not very intelligent mother who, worn out by too frequent pregnancies, finds herself quite unable to cope with the situation. She loses hope, self respect and the ability to retain her position in her own society group. This results in a problem family.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The work of the domiciliary midwife is eased considerably by the fact that York is a Part II training school for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Without the help of the pupils it would be impossible for our domiciliary midwives to meet demands. Early discharges from hospital are increasing because of the pressure on hospital beds, and rose from 303 York cases in 1963 to 417 in 1964. The Maternity Liaison Committee were of the opinion that a scheme for planned early discharge was not necessary, but the position will be reviewed in 1965.

Health Visiting

The scheme for attachment of Health Visitors to General Practitioners developed well during the year. Arrangements vary according to the staff available and needs of the individual practitioner. The general pattern however, is for the health visitor to attend one or two of the practitioner's surgeries weekly to discuss cases (preferably special sessions for immunisation, vaccination, child welfare or ante-natal care) whilst remaining based on the Health Services Centre, and to act as liaison officer for that practitioner. She visits all patients allocated by him so far as is possible. If the major part of a doctor's practice is in one area of the City she will have that area allocated to her for general duties, or may do all her practitioner's cases on one side of the river with a smaller general duty area, etc. A standard pattern may become possible when all general practitioners are in the scheme and the health visiting staff adequate.

District Nursing

The work of the Home Nurses continues to increase, 51,448 visits being paid compared with 51,335 the previous year. The use of disposable syringes and pre-sterilised packs where possible, helps to ease the work load, but the proportion of heavy cases, and cases necessitating visits of three-quarters to one hour is increasing. The employment of State Enrolled Nurses as auxiliaries will be considered.

Ambulance Service

The Council's agreement to an increased establishment, and the upgrading of an additional Driver/Attendant to Shift Leader was appreciated, and justified by the subsequent drop in overtime worked.

Staff have been sent as opportunity occurred for further training in Advanced First Aid. The report of the Minister's Working Party on Training for Ambulance Personnel is awaited with interest, and the establishment of regional schools will be welcome.

Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease during the year, but the increase of Salmonella Typhi-murium in notified cases of Food Poisoning was too high. Cases occurred throughout the year, and details are included in the body of the report.

Mental Health

The Junior Training Centre moved from Lowther Street to the purpose-built Lidgett Grove Centre during the Spring Term, with an official opening by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of York, Councillor Stanley Palphramand, on 7th October. The Spastic Unit, towards the cost of which the York and District Spastic Group made a generous grant of £5,000 moved in at the beginning of the Summer Term, and the Special Care Unit opened after the Summer Holiday. The adjoining Child Welfare Clinic opened in June, work being transferred from Lidgett Grove Church Hall. The new buildings are much appreciated by both the staff and children who use them.

Plans were approved for an adult industry centre to be built on a Lindsey Avenue site, Acomb, to replace the present centre in Lowther Street.

My thanks are tendered to all members of my staff, to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments and my professional colleagues in the City for their continued help and interest during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. CRANE,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 7,007.

Population (Census, 1961), 104,392.

Total population, mid 1964 (Registrar General's Estimate), 105,230.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1964) according to the rate-books, 39,830
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1964), £3,538,015.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £14,300.

Marriages, 822. Rate per 1,000 population:—15.6 (E. & W. 15.1).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1964 (Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES (Provisional)
Live Births:—		
Number	1,825	
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 17.3; corrected:— ..	17.6	18.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ..	8.4	7.2
Stillbirths:		
Number	37	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	19.8	16.4
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,862	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	48	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	26.3	20.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births ..	25.7	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	32.2	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	16.9	13.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	15.3	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	34.9	28.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	Nil	0.51

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Leg.	..	1,670	849	821	Birth-rate: Crude 17.3 per 1,000 Corrected 17.6 per 1,000
	{ Illeg.	..	155	79	76	
Stillbirths	{ Leg.	..	33	22	11	Rate per 1,000 total births 19.8
	{ Illeg.	..	4	1	3	
Deaths	..	..	1,245	635	610	Death rate: Crude 11.8 per 1,000 Corrected 11.9 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth-rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1960	104,120	1,712	15.9	1,232	12.2	480
1961	104,570	1,792	16.5	1,294	12.7	498
1962	104,890	1,722	15.9	1,263	12.2	459
1963	104,250	1,768	17.2	1,390	13.4	378
1964	105,230	1,825	17.6	1,245	11.9	580
AVERAGE	..	1,764	16.6	1,285	12.5	479

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1960-1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	—	1	1	1	—
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	—	0.54	0.57	0.55	—
England and Wales	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.28*	0.51
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ..	35	32	32	40	48
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	20.4	17.1	18.6	22.6	26.3
England and Wales	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.1	20.0*
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	34.7	34.8	29.1	27.3	34.9
England and Wales	—	—	—	29.3	28.2*

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1963-1964
(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1963	6	0.05	—	—	6	0.06
1964	3	0.03	1	0.01	4	0.04
Average for 5 years ..	5	0.05	1	0.01	8	0.07

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44	45	43	34	19*	26	23	33	28	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	17	10	7	3	4	1*	1	7	1
Total	61	62	53	41	22	30	24	34	35	20*

* Lowest on record.

There were 211 male and 152 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 17 male and 18 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1964.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960-1964

Cause of Death	Years				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	10	—	6	3
Tuberculosis, other	2	1	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	3	—	2	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	3	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	24	20	20	25	20
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	51	63	65	62	62
Malignant neoplasm, breast	21	11	13	15	25
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	8	11	8	11	14
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms	109	106	113	146	127
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	5	11	3	3
Diabetes	12	7	17	16	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system	163	190	168	181	162
Coronary disease, angina	251	267	251	247	254
Hypertension with heart disease	35	38	27	27	31
Other heart disease	183	156	151	145	119
Other circulatory diseases	37	48	43	60	37
Influenza	3	7	5	2	—
Pneumonia	60	92	108	146	159
Bronchitis	76	66	68	78	58
Other diseases of respiratory system	10	10	9	10	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	8	8	3	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	6	4	5	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	13	6	10	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	9	9	10	5	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	1	—
Congenital malformations	9	16	6	12	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	89	81	91	106	80
Motor vehicle accidents	11	16	8	14	12
All other accidents	18	27	35	31	21
Suicide	16	7	10	21	10
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	—	—
All Causes—TOTALS	1,232	1,294	1,263	1,390	1,245

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Infant Welfare Centres

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	.. .. .	9
(b)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—		
(i)	Under 1 year of age	.. .. .	1,218
(c)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—		
(i)	Under 1 year of age	.. .. .	1,168
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	.. .. .	1,871

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

Clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee for maternity hospital patients and for consultations. All ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by general practitioners and midwives.

(i)	Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	..	102
(ii)	Number of attendances	.. .. .	1,118

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths

I am indebted to Dr. Simon for the following report:—

PERINATAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1963).

Compared with 1963 there has been a sharp rise in the number of perinatal deaths, 49 to 64, an increase of 30%. The total births increased by 69, 3.85%. There was also a big increase in the number of emergency admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 8 in 1963 and 18 in 1964, i.e., 18.6% to 29.5% of the total admissions in the year. The number of deaths attributed to prematurity, 13 this year, compared with 14 last year, forms only 20.3% of the total deaths, whereas last year it was 32.6%.

The main cause of the increase in the number of deaths was due to pre-eclamptic toxæmia, from 1 in 1963 to 9 this year, and 4 deaths this year were due to accidents to the cord, whereas in 1963 this accounted for only 1 death. In

1963 2 babies died from pneumonia and this year there were no deaths due to neonatal infection. Otherwise the causes of death were very similar to those of last year.

Total number of births (live and still) during 1964 was 1,862 (1,792).

There were 64 (49) perinatal deaths, 37 male and 27 female; 36 (24) stillbirths, 28 (25) live births. They were all single births (2 pairs, 2 single). 61 were born in hospital, of whom 18 were emergency admissions, but of these at least 11 had already booked but were admitted as emergencies. Of the 43 booked cases, 28 were booked on medical grounds, 14 for social reasons and one chose to go into hospital. Three mothers were delivered at home.

7 of the births were illegitimate, and the ages of the mothers of those babies were as follows:—

Mothers aged 20 and under	21-25	26-30	31-35
3	2	—	2

The probable causes of death (stillbirth cause as given by midwife—live births as on Death Certificate) were as follows:—

Congenital abnormalities of C.N.S.	8	} 11
Other congenital abnormalities	3	
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	
Prematurity	13	(but present in 27)
Birth injury	6	
Foetal anoxia (unknown cause)	7	
Feotal anoxia associated with abnormal presentation, post-maturity etc.	3	
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	1	(present in 2 cases)
Respiratory infection, infant	2	
Maternal pyelonephritis	1	
Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia	8	(present in 10) 1 in 1963
Raised maternal blood pressure and repeated haemorrhages	1	
A.P.H., unknown cause	5	(present in 6)
Placenta praevia	1	
Accidents to the cord	4	1 in 1963

AGE AND PARITY OF THE MOTHER

The age and parity distribution compared with that of mothers of surviving children shows no significant difference, but there is an increase of 6% mortality in the age group 31-35 years, (15 compared with 7 in 1963).

WORK IN PREGNANCY

33 of the mothers were doing household duties. 5 did sedentary work, 15 light physical and 6 heavy physical work, as follows:—

No.	Type of Work	To 12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17-20 weeks	21-24 weeks	25-28 weeks	29-32 weeks	33 weeks	34 weeks
5	Sedentary	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
15	Light physical	—	—	3	3	7	—	1	1
6	Heavy physical	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—

There appears to be no direct connection between the mother's work and the cause of death in any case, but in almost a quarter death was due to prematurity.

SOCIAL CLASS BY FATHER'S WORK

(Registrar General's Classification)

In 60 cases the occupation of the father was known.

Class		1	2	3	4	5	Not known
No. of fathers	60	4	8	23	10	15	4
	%	6.66	13.32	30.83	16.6	25.0	
Census, York, 1951	%	3.0	12.2	57.8	10.8	16.2	

Compared with the Registrar General's classification for York the distribution shows a high mortality among the professional and semi-professional classes, as well as among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

INADEQUATE ANTE-NATAL CARE AND UNSATISFACTORY HOME CONDITIONS

In 10 cases there was possibly inadequate ante-natal care. In 4 of these cases home conditions were also unsatisfactory, and in a further 2 cases (with good ante-natal supervision) the homes were unsatisfactory.

INFANT DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR)

There were 48 infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) during the year (30 male, 18 female), 9 more than the previous year. Of these, 31 were neonatal and 17 were over one month old. There were 4 illegitimate births, the same number as in the previous year.

The causes of death were:—

Prematurity	10	(16 in 1963)
Congenital abnormalities	7	{ 3 Congenital heart. 3 Spina bifida (1 hydrocephalus) 1 Hirschsprung's disease. (10 in 1963)
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1	
Accidents to cord	2	
Traumatic intracranial haemorrhage	2	
Precipitate delivery	1	(also premature)
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	
Hyaline membrane disease	1	
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	1	
Respiratory infection:		
Pneumonia or bronchiolitis	13	(including 2 who were also premature). There were 11 over the age of one month. Of these 8 were reported to Coroner (sudden deaths); 2 under age of one month were not reported to Coroner.
Gastro-enteritis	3	(including one—hyaline membrane disease)
Meningococcal septicaemia	1	
Lymphosarcoma	1	
Anoxia—including asphyxia and atelectasis	4	(including 2 who were also premature).
Total	48	

Prematurity in 15 cases was the major cause of death, either as the only apparent factor or certified as a contributory factor.

Of the children over one month, infection (13 cases) was the main cause of death, which was attributed to:—

Pneumonia or bronchiolitis	11
Meningococcal septicaemia	1
Gastro-enteritis	1
Total	13

The main factors in the high perinatal and infant mortality rates would appear to be:—

- (1) Pre-eclamptic toxæmia.
- (2) Acute respiratory infection.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

I am indebted to Mrs. Johnson for the following report:—

NEW CASES

155 York mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1964, representing 8.4% of total births in York. The York rate has, for many years, been slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales. In 1964 the national rate was 7.2%.

115 births were registered in the York or Derwent area, 33 in other areas, mother a York resident, and there were 7 for whom no information was available but were shown in the Registrar General's figures.

There were 4 deaths of illegitimate infants under the age of 1 year, and 4 stillbirths.

The following information refers to 148 identifiable mothers:—

CONFINEMENTS

14 took place at home, 33 in nursing homes or hospitals in other areas, 100 in York hospitals and 1 in a York nursing home.

MARITAL STATUS

Of 105 single girls, 9 were living alone or with their parents, and 15 with the child's father.

Of 43 married women, 31 were separated or divorced, living with the father of the child and 12 were living alone or with relatives.

This compares with 59 single girls and 44 married women in 1961.

and 67 " " " 38 " " " 1962.

and 76 " " " 56 " " " 1963.

PARITY, AGE AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT OF 105 UNMARRIED MOTHERS

First illegitimate child in 85 cases, second in 16, third in 3 and fourth in 1.

At the time of birth of child there were under 16—nil, sixteen—3, seventeen—13, eighteen—14, nineteen—27, twenty—10, twenty-one to thirty—35, thirty-one to forty—3.

The type of employment before confinement showed students—7, school teachers—1, nurses, student nurses, assistant nurses—7, clerical—22, shop assistants—7, bus conductresses—2, hairdressers—3, H.M. Forces—1, factory workers—35, domestic workers—8, home duties—11, unemployed—1.

ADMISSION TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—33

Sutton House, Hull—13, St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds—3, Salvation Army Home, Leeds—7, St. Monica's, Harrogate—8, Browning House, Leeds—2.

ADOPTIONS—36

30 York babies were placed by York Adoption Society, 4 were placed by the Catholic Adoption Society, 1 by private adoption, and 1 by the Church of England Children Society.

FOSTER PARENTS—12 babies were placed temporarily prior to adoption.

We are very grateful for the help given in this way by foster mothers, who take the babies direct from hospital and look after them until they are placed for adoption by an Adoption Society. The unmarried mother pays the foster fee.

YORK CHILDREN DEPARTMENT

3 illegitimate babies were admitted permanently to the care of the Children Department during the year. Of these, two of the mothers were receiving treatment in Psychiatric Hospitals and the third was mentally subnormal and incapable of caring for the child.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES

4 girls make contributions towards the maintenance of their child in a Church of England Home, and 2 towards maintenance in a Dr. Barnado's nursery.

PUTATIVE FATHERS

70 putative fathers were interviewed, of whom 54 admitted paternity, and 26 made private arrangements for payment towards expenses. Affiliation orders were obtained in 28 cases.

GIFTS FROM VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (a) *Dr. Barnado's* Auxiliary Boarding Out Scheme make regular monthly allowances through the Health Welfare Officer to 8 children, aged under 9 years. This scheme is welcome as it means regular contact with the mother for many years.
- (b) *The Buttle Trust* make substantial maintenance and clothing grants to 7 children. These grants are also administered by the Health Welfare Officer.
- (c) *St. Hilda's Trust*. This Trust makes an annual grant, usually of £20.0.0. to help provide necessities where a mother keeps her baby, or for emergencies. Small individual grants are also allowed for clothing and other necessities.
- (d) *Equipment*. Many prams, cots, chairs, playpens, furniture and clothing have been given by interested residents of the City, to help in the work.

ACCOMMODATION

Suitable lodgings are almost impossible to find and we are grateful to many private citizens who help by offering accommodation to homeless unmarried mothers. This is the most difficult part of our work. Two girls were allotted tenancies of Council houses and flats, and three were reunited with their parents in other parts of the country.

101 mothers decided to bring up the child themselves, and many need help and encouragement for a period of several years. Even when the child is admitted to school, there are many problems still to be faced.

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

In 1964, 161 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse. 116 of these were premature, and 45 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

98 were referred from the Maternity Hospital, 14 by district midwives, 3 by health visitors, and 1 by a general practitioner.

Of the babies with feeding difficulties, 29 were referred by the Maternity Hospital, 8 by midwives and 7 by health visitors, and 1 by a general practitioner.

The number of premature births notified during 1964 was 161 (including 24 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i) at home or in a nursing home	..	..	..	..	17
(ii) in hospital	..	..	..	..	120

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home..	17
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. 1
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. 16

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. 10
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. 103

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	.. .. 3
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	.. .. 9
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	.. .. 31
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	.. .. 24
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	.. .. 53

6. Day Nurseries

The Council owns two 45 place purpose built nurseries and one 10 place nursery for toddlers in two adapted Council houses. The latter (Crombie Avenue) was closed on 30th June, 1964.

HEWORTH DAY NURSERY

The numbers of children on the register has fluctuated between 47 in March and 53 in November, and the average five-day attendance has varied between 30 in January (62.5% of those on the register), and 48 in July (95%).

The health of the children was fairly good. There was the usual incidence of respiratory infection during the winter months and a small measles outbreak between November and January, involving 21 children. In May and June eleven children suffered from acute short attacks of vomiting and one child also had diarrhoea. No organism was identified and there was no apparent food poisoning. The children were not ill and all symptoms subsided in a few hours.

VISITS BY STUDENTS

During the year several parties of students and school girls have visited the nursery. Two parties of six student nurses from St. Mary's Hospital (S.E.N.)

came for a morning each to learn the methods and routine of nursery work, two nurses from York School of Nursing, a party of nursery students from Bradford, and seven Mill Mount School girls also came for the same purpose. Pupils from one Grammar School came voluntarily to help in the nursery every afternoon for about ten days in April.

ACOMB DAY NURSERY

The numbers on the register have fluctuated between 42 in January and 51 in March with an average weekly attendance of between 18 in January (43%) and was 36 in October (80%).

In January and February there were 21 cases of measles, three cases of mumps and one of chicken pox; also a high incidence of respiratory infection. A period of good health followed until the end of June when four children and two staff were infected with Sonne dysentery and a further five children had diarrhoea, not confirmed as Sonne dysentery.

Throughout the summer there were minor infections and in September three children and one nursery assistant had acute attacks of vomiting lasting about 24 hours, with similar clinical features to the outbreak in May-June at Heworth Nursery. The incidence of respiratory infection rose during November and December.

THE CRECHE

37 children made 190 attendances for a total of 742 hours during the year. The number attending at any one time has not exceeded five.

CROMBIE AVENUE DAY NURSERY

This nursery was closed on 30th June, and accommodation in the other day nurseries arranged for the three priority children attending. The staff were also able to find satisfactory alternative employment.

THE NURSERY TRAINING SCHEME

Seven nursery students out of nine who began the N.N.E.B. course in 1962 at Heworth and Acomb Day Nurseries took their diplomas in March, 1964; they were all successful.

The 1964-66 course began in September, with eight students, four centred on Heworth and four on Acomb Day Nursery.

Attendance	No. of places		No. on Register at 31st December		Average daily attendances	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Cornlands Road	15	30	7	38	9	24
*Crombie Avenue	—	10	—	—	—	6
Heworth	15	30	17	34	13	27

* Closed 30.6.64.

7. Maternal Deaths

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

8. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee and voluntary homes. The medical supervision of these homes is undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Local Authority homes include the Glen Nursery (17 places), St. Hilda's (25), Danebury Drive (12), Ashford Place (12), Nursery Drive (9), and Kingsway North (9).

THE GLEN NURSERY

The number of children in the nursery during the year has varied between 17 and 14. There were 20 admissions and 23 discharges. Six children were admitted through police action suffering from neglect or ill treatment. Although there have been more changes of children in residence than usual this has not caused any increase in infection and the year has been a healthy one. Apart from upper respiratory infections and minor accidents and injuries, the children have been well. There has been an occasional sporadic case of diarrhoea and in November and December eight children had mumps. Two children had severe attacks accompanied by tonsillitis and a mild nephritic reaction. The others had uncomplicated mild infections.

THE RESIDENTIAL HOMES

The health of the children in the residential homes has been good. Upper respiratory infections amongst the younger children has been prevalent but not severe, but there was a more acute outbreak between 30th April and 18th June when seven children in one home were affected, five of them with acute tonsillitis. There were no complications. One of the children and her sister (not infected in May-June) had tonsillitis in December. Accidents and injuries were common amongst the older children, and included two children with a fractured clavicle and a laceration with a carving knife, respectively.

One girl of 13 from a very disturbed home gave considerable anxiety. She was admitted to a Psychiatric Hospital but returned to the care of the Local Authority after six months. She has been making slow but satisfactory progress after an initial period of great difficulty.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK
Accommodation: 15 Beds. 10 Cots.

On 1st January, 1964, 11 girls and 5 babies were resident. 2 girls and 2 babies were in Westow Croft. 67 unmarried girls were admitted during the year. The ages ranged from 14 years to 34 years. Just over half of these were in the 17 to 19 age group. Of 63 babies born, 17 including twin girls were taken home by their mothers, 2 went to a Church of England Children's Home, and 44 were placed for adoption; three of these were subsequently reclaimed. There was an emergency birth in the home on 10th January, mother and baby being transferred to Westow Croft later. The medical officer to the home delivered the baby. In addition to the babies born during the year, of the 5 babies in Heworth Moor House and the two in Westow Croft, on 1st January, 6 were placed for adoption and 1 went home with the mother. During the year there was 1 stillbirth, 1 infant with congenital deformities who only lived 2 hours, and 1 baby who died from a virus pneumonia, at the age of 2 weeks. The laundry has been completely reconstructed and a fully automatic washing machine installed. The girls have

continued to receive ante-natal and post-natal care from Dr. Yuill as in previous years, and the health of the girls has been good. Needlework classes have continued and the girls have been helped to use their leisure to good advantage.

Resident on 31st December, 1964: 13 girls and 3 babies in Heworth Moor House; 3 girls and 4 babies in hospital.

- (b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY
and ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT
(No change from 1963 Report)
- (c) CHILDREN COMMITTEE HOMES
(See Medical Officer's Report and Annual Report of Children Officer)

9. Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, and the Dental Surgeon, Miss Ritchie, give one half-day per month and four half-days per fortnight respectively to Maternity and Child Welfare work. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Number of Cases:—

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year * (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	2,036	113	102
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	222	135	160

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each course is counted.

Dental Treatment Provided:—

	Scalings and gum treat- ment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treat- ment	Crowns and inlays	Extrac- tions	General anaes- thetics	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Full upper or lower (7)	Partial upper or lower (8)	(9)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	88	430	—	—	94	15	—	—	—
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental ser- vice	—	263	—	—	54	25	—	—	—

I am indebted to Mr. Graham Turner, Principal School Dental Officer, for the following report:—

147 children under school age were treated compared with 90 in the previous year, with 263 fillings compared with 172.

A considerable part of the increase in attendances was due to a concerted effort by health visitors and dental officers to reach these young children. The dental officers and auxiliary also suggested to parents who had school children at the clinic that the accompanying toddlers should be examined and treated at the same time. This method of approach proved highly successful and toddlers frequently watched their older brothers or sisters being treated.

Of the 2,022 expectant mothers inspected by my colleague Miss Ritchie, the majority had extensive conservatory treatment but 346 needed treatment and of these, 114 needed extractions. Those in need of radical treatment were followed up by the ante-natal sister. 40% of mothers who had appointments for treatment did not keep those appointments.

The Duncombe Place surgery accommodation is poor and new accommodation is needed. Plans are in hand to build an additional surgery at Monkgate during 1965, so that work can be transferred there if agreed. The Inspectors of the Ministry of Health who visited York in May spoke highly of the large volume of work performed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service in the City.

The value of work done with very young patients is recognised. The loss of primary dentition before the age at which the teeth are due to be shed leads to irregularity of the permanent dentition, so that filling baby teeth leads to a lowering of the number of children needing orthodontic treatment.

A great deal of dental caries is caused by diets rich in biscuits and sweets. If Health Visitors, Doctors, Dentists and others could impress on mothers that "between meal snacks" cause dental caries it would be most helpful. Care should also be taken to see that children's teeth are cleaned immediately after drinking sweet syrupy supplements.

When fluoride is added to the City's water, much of the dental decay among these young children will disappear. We shall then see the majority of children entering school with perfect teeth. This is an urgent public health measure which should be implemented as soon as possible.

10. Family Service Unit

The implementation of Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, made consideration of the future of the Family Service Unit in the City, of considerable importance to the Council as Children Authority.

Negotiations were held between the Unit and Local Authority, as a result of which the Local Authority guaranteed the salary of the Case Work Organiser and one Field Worker and were given majority representation on the Unit Executive.

A Family Advice Centre was established, the unit acting as agents for the Children Committee in this matter.

The Unit possibly became more firmly established both as regards workers and finance than it had been since its inception in 1954. Unfortunately, however, the resignation of the Case Work Organiser was received at the end of the year on his being appointed to a Local Authority post.

Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

(Brackets refer to 1963 figures).

Regular monthly meetings have continued to be held with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman and representatives attending from statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children.

		1964	1963
Number of cases considered	..	28	38
New cases	.. .. .	15	19

Of these:—

- 22 (33) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left to the attention of the social worker who would raise the case with the Committee again if necessary.
- 2 (8) families were taken into care. In one case 3 children were involved, but were able to return home when conditions improved. In the other case one child was committed to care by the court.
- 6 (4) cases were still under discussion at the end of the year.
- 3 (9) cases on the register were rehoused by the Housing Department during the year.

Of the 28 (38) cases discussed during the year 6 (8) were Family Service Unit cases.

A detailed casepaper has been kept for each family and is available at the Health Department for any member requiring information.

The Women's Voluntary Services again operated a very successful Hospitality Holiday Scheme. 38 (14) children were sent away and in some cases a more lasting relationship was established, the host family writing or sending cards or presents at Christmas.

In view of the amount of work being carried out amongst the problem families of the City by the Family Planning Association, the committee agreed that one of their professional members should be invited to attend meetings when a family known to F.P.A. was being discussed.

11. Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1964 sales of National Dried Milk decreased. This occurred after it had been decided again to include a proprietary branded food for sale at clinics. It is cheaper for the mother to use her coupon for seven pints of cow's milk and obtain the proprietary branded food for her baby at "Clinic Pack" cost rather than use coupons for National Dried Milk.

<i>Sales</i>		1961	1962	1963	1964
National dried milk	..	35,883	33,058	34,692	32,225
Orange juice	.. ..	38,855	23,598	25,667	28,650
Cod liver oil	.. ..	4,447	2,340	2,087	2,142
Vitamin tablets	..	6,352	4,156	4,168	4,337

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two specially trained for work with the premature baby. Eight are recognised for the training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

There were 13 midwives in practice at the end of the year, of whom 10 were employed by the Council and 3 in private practice.

576 cases were attended by the Authority's Domiciliary Midwives, and 3 by midwives in private practice.

4 cases were delivered in nursing homes by doctors, with maternity nurses in attendance.

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 30.6% to 69.4%. 59.2% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 89.7% trilene analgesia.

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife for domiciliary cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service was 21.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Senior Midwife.

Maternity Liaison Committee

This is a committee of professional representatives of Hospital, Domiciliary Midwifery and General Practitioner services. It continued to meet during the year, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as Secretary.

Subjects considered included the establishment of a general practitioner maternity unit—anticipated increase in the birth rate—recruitment of midwives—planned early discharge—and other matters.

Pupil Midwives

York is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50 Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Seventy-one pupils were trained during the year.

Early discharge from Hospital

There were 417 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 303 the previous year. Of these, 80 were on or before the 5th day, compared with 30 in 1963, and 32 within 48 hours, compared with 4 in 1963.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 727 expectant mothers made 3,307 attendances at these classes during the year. These combined classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York Maternity Hospital

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

1. Number of beds, viz.:—						
Lying-in Beds	..	..	..	..	..	78
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	..	..	..	..	..	20
Premature Infant Cots	..	..	..	..	..	14
						112

2.	Number of admissions:—						
	(a) York	..	..	..	..	1,500	} 2,727
	(b) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	1,227	
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment						841
4.	Average duration of stay—Number of days						7.58
5.	Number of cases delivered by:—						
	(a) Midwives—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	1,037	} 2,255
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	796	
	(b) Doctors—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	227	
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	195	
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—						
	Mothers and Babies		..	..	..	31	} 52
	Babies only		..	..	..	21	
6.	Number of Live Births.. ..						2,205 (2,131)
7.	Number of Still-births						50 (48)
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..						NIL (NIL)
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge ..						1,035 (1,016)
10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—						
	(i) York Area	..	..	..	..	NIL	(NIL)
	(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	NIL	(NIL)
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth ..						49 (53)
12.	Number of Pupils trained during 1964						71 (74)
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives						
	Board	..	..	..	..	65	(61)
14.	Number successful						57 (57)

The relatively small increase in the number of still-births and decrease in deaths of infants under 28 days does not reflect the position regarding York admissions. For these mothers the respective figures were 33 compared with 22 in 1963, and 29 compared with 26.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The total Health Visiting and School Nursing establishment is 24. The work of nurses undertaking combined duties (including the Senior Health Visitor) being allocated as 2/3rds Health Committee, 1/3rd Education. Health Visitors are responsible through the Senior Health Visitor to the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

At the end of the year there were 15 qualified health visitors in post and 2 were undertaking Health Visitor training in Leeds, being sponsored by the Authority and there were 7 state registered nurses employed as school or tuberculosis nurses.

The number of visits paid during the year were as follows:—

(i) To Expectant Mothers, first visits 279, total visits 449; (ii) To Children under one year of age, first visits 2,145, total visits 8,809; (iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years 12,671; (iv) Tuberculous patients 1,142; (v) Infectious cases 185; (vi) Aged persons 632; (vii) Convalescent cases 20;

(viii) Homes for the aged 12; (ix) Nurseries 57; (x) Adoptions 26; (xi) Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital 81; (xii) Hospital follow-ups 503; (xiii) Gastric follow-up 419; (xiv) Diabetic cases 722; (xv) Hospital special visits 73; (xvi) Asthmatics (allergy) 18; (xvii) Visits re peptic research 445.

During the year, considerable progress was made in the scheme for closer liaison between health visitors and general practitioners. The pattern varies according to the needs of the individual general practitioner and at the end of the year 10 general practitioners were in the scheme and a further 3 before going to press.

Arrangements for training health visitors, clinics and parents clubs run by general practitioners, gastric, diabetic, cardiac and tuberculosis work, remain as described in the Report for 1959.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The Home Nursing establishment is 18 of whom one is designated Senior Home Nurse and is responsible to the Superintendent Nursing Officer. There were 17 nurses in post at the end of the year, of whom 15 were Queen's trained.

The following shows work undertaken by the service:—

New cases attended	..	..	..	..	1,587	(1,509)
Cases discharged	..	..	..	..	1,587	(1,509)
Visits paid	..	..	..	..	51,448	(51,586)

An analysis of cases shows that 1,138 (1,128) were referred by general practitioners, 380 (332) by hospitals, 11 (24) applied direct, and 58 (25) cases from other agencies.

Of visits, 38,956 (39,195) were medical, 8,421 (8,487) surgical, 29 (—) infectious diseases, 3,840 (3,408) tuberculosis, 147 (185) maternal complications, and 25 (60) other visits.

(Figures in brackets refer to previous year).

Of the 1,587 new cases attended, 107 were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 66 were children under 5 years.

Of the 107 children attended, 20 were for the administration of injections, 66 of the under fives were follow-up visits after circumcision.

This service, and the associated equipment loan service has continued to operate without major changes during the year. There was an increased demand for the loan of equipment.

York is approved and registered by the Minister of Health as a District Nurse Training Centre for the Queen's Institute Practical Training. The first nurses were trained under this Scheme during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,151 children were immunised, 123 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 1,626 children received combined injections against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

	1964		1963	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Total immunised against Diphtheria				
Born 1960-64				
Born 1964				
Children receiving combined DPP				
Children receiving combined DPP and Tetanus				
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only ..				
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus				
Tetanus only				
TOTALS ..				

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1964, who had completed a course of Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1964	Born 1960-63	Born 1955-59	Born 1950-54	
(A) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1964	573	751	41	7	1,372
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1964	3	174	364	19	560

Vaccination

Of the 674 vaccinations during the year, 404 were notified by general practitioners and 270 from the Authority clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 52 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,121 under the School Children Scheme.

School Children Scheme

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,990
Number of parental consents received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,520
Consent rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76%
Number of children Mantoux tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,407
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—								
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
(2) Left the District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
								— 113
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated								1,121
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121

Of the 257 children who were Mantoux positive, 253 subsequently attended for examination at the City Hospital, and of these none showed any evidence of active tuberculous infection.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children of all ages given a course of Sabin vaccine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,468
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,668

Yellow Fever Immunisation

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and there is a charge of 10s. 6d. per patient. During the year 452 persons have been immunised, of whom 199 were service personnel, and 253 civilians.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. R. H. Hunt) for the following report:—

There was a slight overall decrease in the number of patients carried during the year, but an increase in the mileage travelled. The increased number of patients carried as emergencies, hospital transfers and to the occupation centres were more than offset by the decrease in outpatient attendance, and hospital discharges.

The increased mileage was mainly due to the opening of the new Junior Training Centre at Lidgett Grove.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Patients and other Persons conveyed, with Miles Travelled

			Persons	Miles
1948	..	..	31,337	140,074
1959	..	..	58,275	157,636
1962	..	..	64,537	161,796
1963	..	..	68,122	167,946
1964	..	..	67,091	174,170

Persons Carried and Mileage, 1964

					Persons carried	Miles travelled
Patients under Section 27	..	..	..	..	38,585	146,364
Work for Hospital Management Committee:						
(a) Analgesia apparatus	..	..	..	..	—	80
(b) Personal transfers, etc.	..	..	..	..	27	174
Midwives	..	..	..	..	305	1,557
Pupils to and from Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	28,164	22,987
Conveyance of children for Education Committee	..	..	..	..	10	258
Civil Defence Committee	..	..	..	..	—	30
Abortive and Service journeys	..	..	..	..	—	2,720

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

						<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Accident or other Emergency:							
Road Accident	..	..	..	..	..	665	625
Home Accident	..	..	..	..	..	194	128
Industrial Accident	..	..	..	..	..	141	87
Other Accident	..	..	..	..	..	585	465
Acute Illness	..	..	..	..	..	719	517
Emergency Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
						<hr/> 2,317	<hr/> 1,823

Others:

General illness	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,360	3,605
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	629	650
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	36
Other infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	147
Mental	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	196
Inter-hospital transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,897	2,678
Hospital discharge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,701	1,791
Out-patient attendance	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,459	28,905
							<hr/> 36,268	<hr/> 38,008

Average number of miles per patient carried—2.59.

Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—

York C.B.C.	..	..	..	140,374
Other Ambulance Services	..			5,990

Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

(a) By road:—

Aylesbury (2), Lancaster, Morpeth, Oswestry (3), Oxford and Winchester.

(b) By rail:—

Aylesbury, Cardiff, Marlboro', New Barnett, Oxford, Rayleigh, Taunton and Totnes.

Emergency ("999")Telephone System

1,997 such calls were received during the year, compared with 1,324 in 1963.

National Assistance Act, 1948

There were no compulsory removals to hospital under the above Act during the year.

Fleet

As at 31st December—16 vehicles—1 increase during the year.

28 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1964	..	..	..	5
15 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1964	..	..	..	4
15 h.p. dual purpose, with emergency stretchers, 1961, 1963 (2), 1964	..	..	..	4
28 h.p. personnel carriers, 1954, 1959	..	..	..	2
15 h.p. saloon car, 1960	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 16

Staff

The establishment during the year was increased by one Driver/Attendant, and one Driver/Attendant was up-graded to Shift Leader. Establishment as at 31st December:—

Administrative: Ambulance Officer and 2 clerks.

Operational: Control Officer, 5 Shift Leaders and 32 Driver/Attendants.

Sickness of the operational staff involved the loss of $244\frac{1}{2}$ working days as against 448 in the previous year; leave taking amounted to 620 working days against $611\frac{1}{2}$; and overtime worked totalled $398\frac{1}{4}$ hours against $1,738\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1963.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

22 members of the Ambulance Staff undertook Civil Defence training during the year.

The Civil Defence Officer has kindly furnished the following information regarding ambulance section training:—

			<i>No. of Volunteers</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1.	Ambulance Section Training	.. ..	35	162	1,348
2.	Full First Aid	.. ..	22	16	312
3.	Practical First Aid	.. ..	20	92	938
4.	Exercises	.. ..	62	9	310
5.	Driving Instruction	.. ..	4	3	90
	Number of Class A Volunteers at 31st December	..		29	
	Number of Recruits and Reserve	.. ..		38	
	(20 men—47 women)			—	
	Total	..		67	—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 1,475.

During the year, 1,152 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 67 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 16 of whom were found to be tuberculous. Two of the 186 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

New Cases and Mortality

There were no new cases under the age of 5, two between 10 and 15, five between 15 and 25, four between 25 and 35, one between 35 and 45, and eight over this age. There were three deaths from respiratory and one from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Of 141 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 75 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly of cases at home known to have positive sputum. There were only two such cases at the end of the year.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association. The following is an abstract from their 50th Annual Report:—

During the past year six persons have been referred to the Committee for help and it was found possible to assist in every case. Three of the patients were suffering from tuberculosis and three from chronic bronchitis.

(b) CANCER RELIEF

The following is an extract from the Report of Mrs. N. Farrow on her work for the National Society for Cancer Relief in York:—

During the year 46 patients residing in York were helped by the Society by regular weekly grants or special grants for such items as bedding, coal, arrears in rates and electricity bills, etc. The gratitude of patients for help given was most striking, and it was good to know how much the work is appreciated.

Regular consultations regarding cases are held with the Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Nursing Officer and almoners. No patients are visited without the consent of the general practitioner.

(c) HEALTH EDUCATION

I am indebted to Dr. Hamshaw for the following report:—

The following account describes the extent of teaching undertaken in a Health Department where health education is regarded as the normal duty of the whole staff, without a full-time health education officer, but with an assistant medical officer spending a relatively small part of her time on special responsibility for the subject.

Mothercraft Classes for Ante-natal Mothers

A total of twenty classes a week are held for these mothers, in association with the Hospital Management Committee who run relaxation classes in preparation for childbirth. The course for each mother consists of six classes covering diet in pregnancy, breast feeding and artificial feeding of the baby, clothing for babies and young children, the physiology and mechanism of pregnancy and labour (this in association with the physiotherapist and midwife concerned) and immunisation and vaccination. A film strip of a normal delivery is shown to those mothers who wish to see it.

COURSES IN HOME NURSING are held regularly in the daytime at Marygate Further Education Centre, three half-hour sessions a week being shared by three of the Health Visiting staff. Similar courses are held in Child Welfare, the following subjects being covered:—

Marriage and the expectant mother.

The normal baby and infant hygiene.

The layette and infant feeding.

Normal development of infants and young children.

Habit training. Common ailments in young children.

Immunity and infectious diseases.

Prevention of accidents in home and street.

Evening classes in First Aid, Home Nursing and Child Welfare are also held.

LECTURES IN PARENTCRAFT are given to the students of the Home Office House Parent courses held in York, and these students are also taken on visits of observation, and many undertake practical work in York during the course.

RED CROSS CADETS have been given a course of eight lectures on child welfare and St. John's Ambulance Cadets have a monthly lecture on various subjects from one of the Health Visitors. Three of the Health Visitors have been appointed to the list of examiners in Home Nursing and Child Welfare for the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

THE GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION have drawn on the help of the department, as have Cub Leaders from time to time, and Guides have been tested for Health, First Aid and Emergency Helper badges.

School Children

Formal health education in York schools is for the most part undertaken by the teachers with co-operation from the health department and school health service. In particular, classes in first aid and child welfare have been undertaken in several schools by Health Visitors, and are much enjoyed. The health teaching of doctors and nurses in their routine visits to schools is also considerable. Visits of observation are arranged for senior scholars of grammar and independent schools in connection with civic and social studies. Health Visitors and doctors make good use of these opportunities for health teaching.

The General Public

Various Young Wives and Women's Groups have been given talks and members of staff have been on the panel of forums and brains trusts. A lecture was given on "Services in the City" by the Home Help Organiser, Superintendent Nursing Officer and a member of the Marriage Guidance Council. Two talks were given to the Home Helps on "Lifting" and "First Aid", and a lecture on the work of the department also given to the Voluntary Workers of the Citizens Advice Bureau.

A symposium on "Rehabilitation after Stroke Illness" held in the city by the Chest and Heart Association, served as a refresher course for many in the department as well as being well attended by other members of the health and welfare services and the general public.

We receive many requests from people in all walks of life for help in preparing material for essays, talks or thesis on health subjects, and others apply for leaflets and posters for display purposes. The time spent assisting these activities is considerable, especially towards the end of university vacations.

STUDENT NURSES AND PUPIL MIDWIVES visit the clinics and undertake *domiciliary* visits with our nurses as part of their recognised training. Health education given individually to mothers in the course of consultation is an important aspect of their instruction. Many have commented on the fact that explanation as education forms the main part of a consultation, and indeed the changing character of work in Infant Welfare clinics might well justify a change of description to Health Education Centres were it not that such a title might repel the very people we most hope to meet there.

THE ELDERLY section of the population who have already developed fixed ideas, are very difficult to influence by health education. The most valuable work is done by the persuasive suggestions of Home Helps, District Nurses and Health Visitors who visit the homes and are known and trusted.

Most of our energy is expended on teaching the young and impressionable; those with the initiative to seek instruction; the potential teachers and leaders, and those whose need for help makes them ready to learn. This policy is logical, and is probably the most fruitful of results although there is no means of assessing this. Television and journalism are probably the most effective means of reaching the less accessible members of the community.

National and International Health Education

Visitors to the department during the year, included some from Turkey, Mauritius, Bombay, Jordania, Harvard, and, nearer home, Flintshire, Leeds, etc. University students from Manchester and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine were studying in the department for a week, and a group from the Leeds Course for the Diploma of Public Health came for one half-day.

Anti-Smoking Clinic

The first of a second series of sessions was held on 4th March, 1964, and the last session was held on 22nd April, 1964.

16 persons were invited to attend the clinic and 11 of these attended at the first session.

Of these eleven who attended, one failed to attend after the first session.

6 stopped smoking completely.

1 stopped smoking cigarettes but was smoking a pipe.

3 reduced the number of cigarettes smoked daily.

A further letter was sent to the five persons who did not attend originally, repeating the invitation for them to attend (i.e., at the second session). One, an elderly person, replied that she had already stopped smoking on her doctor's recommendation. A second replied that she did not wish to attend as she had a cough and had already 'cut down'. We had no reply from the remaining three persons.

The York results from these Anti-smoking Clinics are similar to results from other areas.

An excellent film on anti-smoking propaganda was made by the Chest Physician, Dr. Davidson, and this, with its local appeal, should be of great use in our schools.

(d) CHIROPODY

The administration and financing of a chiropody service became the responsibility of the Local Authority from April, 1960, but the continued interest and financial help of the Purey Cust Nursing Fund Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

Clinics are held on four afternoons and one morning per week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and 8 patients are treated at each session of three hours.

Total number of cases on Register (compared with 1,076 in 1963)	.. .. .	1,185
Number of Sessions	.. .. .	255
Number of Treatments	.. .. .	1,816
Number of patients conveyed by ambulance	..	394

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The demand for Home Helps continued to increase and appreciation of the Service was frequently expressed by householders.

Home Helps worked during the peak periods with their usual loyalty and without the continued support of the staff the service would break down during these periods.

The number of maternity cases rose by 50% over those of last year.

A course of 6 lectures for Home Helps was arranged by the organiser, and much appreciated.

At 31st December, 1964, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-Time Home Helps	.. .. .	71
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	..	32
T.B. Home Helps (included in above, 2)	..	—
Sitters-up (not included in above, 1)	..	—
Sitters-in	.. .. .	1
TOTAL	..	<u>104</u>

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	.. .. .	95
General cases (including care of the aged)		849
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	3
Others	.. .. .	116
TOTAL	..	<u>1,063 (994)*</u>

Of these, 371 were new cases, compared with 457 in 1963.

The laundry service has continued and is much appreciated.

* 1963 figure.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

316 medical certificates were received from general practitioners, requesting convalescent holidays for their patients, of whom 197 were women, 86 men, and 33 children.

101 patients were sent to convalescent homes through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 97 through Dispensary Funds, and 23 through Purey Cust Funds (221 in all). 20 recommendations were not approved, 60 patients cancelled or postponed arrangements, and 15 patients were eligible for convalescence through other schemes.

The age distribution was:—

0-10	11-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-90
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
23	12	24	77	156	24

Medical certificates included bronchiectasis and bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, tonsillitis, asthma, anaemia, debility, nervous exhaustion, hypertension, thrombosis, myocarditis, peptic ulcer, diabetes, osteo and rheumatoid arthritis, paralysis agitans, disseminated sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and neurological disorder.

Convalescent Homes used were in Harrogate, Scarborough, St. Annes-on-Sea, and Morecambe, where the younger adults derived benefit from the change of air and company. The older patients were sent to Bridlington and Withernsea. Physically handicapped patients were sent to the British Red Cross Home at Bridlington and the Cheshire Homes at Alne.

Children

23 children were recommended for a convalescent holiday. 4 went to a Children's Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay, 2 went to the British Red Cross Home at Bridlington, 4 went via the Women's Voluntary Service Holiday Scheme, 8 accompanied their mothers to convalescent homes. 5 children accompanied their mothers for holidays by the sea after receiving grants from Dispensary Funds. The Women's Voluntary Services enlarged their Hospitality Holiday Scheme for children from poor families, as it had been so successful during the previous year. 38 children were sent away and all returned home happy and well. Most of the children suffered from general debility and malnutrition, and came from homes where the conditions gave cause for concern. Many of them came from families discussed at the Co-ordinating Committee for care of neglected children.

Pensioners

It will be noted that 180 of the 316 patients recommended were over 60. Many problems arise in sending away patients between 70-90. Transport is a difficult problem, and particular care has to be taken to see that the Convalescent or Nursing Homes offer warmth in bedrooms and sitting rooms, and adequate and nourishing diets. Every year, visits are paid to all the private homes taking these patients, and a good relationship has been established. All have proved very satisfactory and make reasonable charges.

Voluntary Funds

Generous grants were received from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Committees. They provide an excellent service for the less fortunate residents of the City, who are ineligible for convalescence under the Local Authority Scheme, by

reason of age and/or disability. Almost all of the patients derived real benefit from their period of convalescence, but some proved rather difficult and great patience was needed to help them with their problems. Many lived alone, and others were housebound. All were grateful for the change of air, environment and company.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report.

Training of students unfortunately lapsed owing to their being no Senior Psychiatric Social Worker in post for the major part of the year.

2. Account of work undertaken in the community

The following table gives an analysis of work undertaken by the service and sources of referral:—

Source of Referral	Work undertaken			
	Social Investiga- tion only	Active Social Work	Social Investigation and Active Social Work	Total
Hospital	30	108	18	156
Out-patients and Day Hospital ..	8	24	7	39
Family Doctor ..	—	3	1	4
Social Worker ..	—	3	—	3
Self	—	9	—	9
Total Referrals ..	38	147	26	211

Social Club

The Social Club was reopened in September and now meets each Thursday evening at 24 St. Saviourgate. There are over 40 members with weekly attendance of 15/20. The members arrange a wide variety of activities for themselves.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences have been held at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL ADMISSIONS		COMPULSORY ADMISSIONS (M.H.A. 1959)			
			SHORT ORDERS Sec. 25; 29		Section 26	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
NABURN AND BOOTHAM PARK HOSPITAL	506	548	102	136	10	3
THE RETREAT ..	0	0	2	2	3	2
CLIFTON	9	6	12	5	0	0

Mental Subnormality

- (i) 33 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 24 cases in 1963. Of these, 21 cases were reported by the Local Education Authority and 12 from other sources.
- (ii) A total of 8 cases are awaiting admission to hospital care, 3 severely subnormal and 5 subnormal.
- (iii) Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

- (a) JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE. The Junior Training Centre was transferred to the new building at Lidgett Grove in February. The number of pupils on register at the end of December, 1964, was 54, including 7 North Riding, 2 East Riding and 3 from the West Riding.
The Special Care Unit opened in September, the number on register being 9, including 2 North Riding cases.
- (b) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 24 girls attending the Female Industry Group, including 3 from the North Riding and 1 from the West Riding.
- (c) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 29 boys attending the Male Industry Group, including 5 from the North Riding, 5 from the East Riding and 1 from the West Riding.
- (d) LAUNDRY. There were 7 girls working under the supervision of the Laundress at the end of the year. Six of these were York girls and one North Riding.

Admitted to Hospital

Seven cases were admitted to Hospital during the year. Five were admitted to Claypenny and two to Whixley.

Total Number of Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1964

In Institution	..	..	..	157
Local Authority Care	..	..		202
				<hr/>
				359
				<hr/>

During 1964 one case left the area.

There was one five year old child on the waiting list for the Junior Training Centre at the end of the year, owing to shortage of transport.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		22—40		Over 40		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Self-supporting	—	—	18	17	6	4	4	2	28	23
Partially Self-supporting	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	4	2
Employable—Out of Work	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	1	5	3
Useful at Home	—	—	—	6	2	7	5	2	7	15
At Home—Too low grade for employment ..	2	2	5	5	1	3	4	—	12	10
Attending Occ. Centres or Industry Groups ..	27	22	11	9	7	16	—	1	45	48
TOTALS	29	24	39	40	17	31	16	6	101	101

“Howe Hill” Rehabilitation Centre for Patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals

At the end of December, there were 5 men and 1 woman in Howe Hill. During the year 4 men and 8 women were admitted, and 3 men and 14 women discharged. Of the discharges, 3 returned to hospital, 11 returned home, 1 died and 2 were settled in residential posts.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	2	3	3	2
Dysentery	153	279	87	81	34
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	3	1	3	7
Food Poisoning	29	33	19	3	29
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	262	1358	788	619	1275
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia } Acute Primary ..	15	20	20	22	10
	10	12	7	—	—
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	3	—	4
Scabies	10	13	15	10	18
Scarlet Fever	176	55	41	36	62
Whooping Cough	191	23	1	124	103
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	6	—

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery

34 cases were notified during the year of which 17 were confirmed, compared with 81 and 64 respectively in 1963.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

103 cases were notified during the year compared with 124 in 1963. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

62 cases were notified during the year, 48 of which were school children. 23 cases were removed to hospital. This is an admission rate of 37%.

Influenza and Pneumonia

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cases notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	15	20	20	22	10
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	10	12	7	—	—
Deaths from Influenza					
(notified cases)	1	2	1	—	—
Deaths from Pneumonia					
(Registrar-General’s figures)	60	92	108	146	159

Measles

1,275 cases of measles were notified, compared with 619 in 1963.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

155 cases of mumps, 121 cases of chickenpox and 19 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

22 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Seven were adults, thirteen were children attending school, and two were pre-school children.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1964:—

New Patients ..	Syphilis 5		Gonorrhoea 28		Non-Venereal 198		Total 231
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics ..	305	117	177	78	898	389	1,964

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the work of the Public Health Inspectors (Section F.).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

During the year the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 3,040,250,000 gallons, being an increase of 149,265,000 gallons over 1963. The average daily consumption for all purposes including bulk supplies was 8,306,694 gallons and the maximum demand reached 10,420,000 gallons on Monday, 13th July.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 4,847,880 gallons, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) 3,458,814 gallons.

Within the statutory area, The York Waterworks Company has supplied an estimated population of 141,100 with an average quantity of 34.35 gallons per head per day (domestic). Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the growing demands for the watering of gardens creates excessive evening loads resulting in reduced pressures in some regions.

The Company's Statutory limits of supply—approximately 113 square miles—includes York County Borough and the following 32 parishes: Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Duffield, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby with West Cottingwith, Wheldrake, Appleton Roebuck, Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Colton, Copmanthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

One neighbouring authority, Flaxton Rural District Council, was afforded a metered bulk supply (average of 409,344 gallons per day) for distribution in 6 parishes outside the Company's limits.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from 2 ins. above summer level to a maximum of 11 ft. 11 ins. above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water, calling for flexibility in control of the purification process which embodies chemical pre-treatment, filtration, superchlorination and de-chlorination.

A high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the following summary of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations.

Bacteriological Examinations

311 samples of water passing into the distribution system, and from a variety of premises within the City and statutory limits of supply, were submitted to the Analysts during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 311 samples	..	8.3
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 311 samples	..	2.5

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1555 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative
311 tests with 50 millilitres	All negative

Clostridium Welchii:—

98 tests with 100 millilitres	All negative
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CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1964 were as follows:—

Physical Characters						Average of the 12 samples
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long				..	..	1—clear; slightly yellow 9—clear; faintly yellow 2—clear; colourless
Hazen Colour	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	Normal
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	None
Chemical Examinations						Parts per million
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	..	292
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	23.3
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	38.4
Nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	1.44
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	None
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	211
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	126
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	85
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..	..	..	..	..	0.86
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.034
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
pH Value	..	..	..	..	..	7.3

The usual periodical tests were carried out to determine the natural content of Fluorine, the results of six tests indicated an average of 0.19 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.27 and minimum of 0.11 p.p.m.

Since the publication of the report No. 105 on Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom, the question of adding Fluoride to the public water supply remains a controversial one and water undertakings are dependent on complete agreement between Health Authorities before arrangements for the addition of Fluoride can be considered.

A series of samples were again submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to record local conditions, and results continue to be satisfactory.

In addition 691 samples taken at frequent intervals from various stages of treatment were submitted for bacteriological examination to check the efficiency of plant operation and ensure satisfactory control.

A sample taken by the Health Authority from a tap in the City was also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, 8 miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to continue improvements in distribution.

Construction works are proceeding for a further extension of treatment plant having a capacity of 5 million gallons per day.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Naburn Sewage Purification Works Extension is now completed and the City is well catered for in this respect within the requirements of the existing City Boundary and certain specific areas covered by agreements.

The major area of defective sewerage is now being rectified under Contract, viz., South Bank, and other areas in the City which are liable to surcharge in certain conditions will be dealt with in the future as items in the Council's Capital Programme. A policy of introducing a separate sewerage system is being carried out as and when redevelopment is undertaken.

Public Cleansing and Closet Accommodation

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. At the end of 1964, 2 pail closets were in use in the City, these being sited on the School Playing Field at Fenby Field. There are 38,974 water closets and waste water closets in the city.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. DRY HOUSE REFUSE. All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders, and a weekly collection of such refuse is made by Corporation Vehicles, all of which are fitted with covers to prevent the escape of dust. Refuse is collected from premises in the city centre twice weekly, and where such a service is required, Trade Refuse is collected from shops, etc., as often as is necessary. No collections of salvage are now made by the department, all materials which are put out for collection are treated as refuse.

There are now no dry ash pits in the city, and approximately 44,460 ashbins in use. The whole of the refuse collected during the year was disposed of by controlled tipping, except for a weekly average of 47 tons of trade refuse and 10 tons of domestic refuse, disposed of at the Incinerator.

CESSPOOLS. There are 6 cesspools in the City, the Corporation cleanse these periodically using cesspool and gully emptiers. The vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and dispose of them by tipping directly into the main sewers using convenient main sewer manholes, these manholes being thoroughly flushed after use.

Housing Removals—H.C.N. Disinfestation

During 1964, 25 loads of furniture from 32 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

94 single articles of furniture and bedding were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a)	Milk Supply:	(See Sections F and G)
(b)	Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c)	Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d)	Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises

A total of 2,324 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,249, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	..	..	..	43	Provision Merchants	..	373
Butchers	..	..	..	109	Public Houses	..	139
Cafes	..	..	..	54	Sweet Shops	..	126
Cinema Kiosks	..	..	..	5	Sweet and Chocolate		
Confectioners	..	..	..	35	Manufacturers	..	5
Dairies	..	..	..	18	Wet Fish Shops	..	13
Food Depots	..	..	..	14	Miscellaneous	..	33
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	59	Accommodation	..	34
Greengrocers	..	..	..	83	Clubs and Halls	..	42
Hotels	..	..	..	33	Canteens	..	25
					Slaughterhouses	..	5
				Total	..	1,249	

Milk in Schools Scheme

Periodic samples were taken of milk supplied to schools and these have been satisfactory.

Food Poisoning

Twenty-nine cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1964, 25 of which were confirmed.

Of the 25 confirmed cases, 18 were due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium, 4 to *S. Tennessee*, 1 to *S. Newport*, 1 to *S. Enteritidis*, and 1 to *S. Westerstede*.

Of the 18 Typhimurium cases, 3 were in the same household, two pairs in two households, and there was a group of 3 cases in adjoining households. The remainder were scattered cases. There was no particular phasing, cases occurring throughout the year. Research by Dr. Ludlam of the Leeds Public Health Laboratory showed a high incidence of Typhimurium in sewer swabs from sewers draining the municipal abattoir. This published research shows that a high incidence of Typhimurium in abattoir sewer swabs, is linked with a high incidence of clinical cases in the area served by the abattoir. It is possible, therefore, that the high incidence of Typhimurium food poisoning in the City was linked with the high incidence of Typhimurium in sewer swabs from the abattoir.

No common factor was found in the 4 cases due to *S. Tennessee*, and the remaining cases were also isolated incidents.

SECTION F

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, for the following report:—

Progress continues to be made with the programme concerned with the clearance of houses which are unfit for human habitation. The confirmation of the Nunnery Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, in the early part of the year, was an endorsement of the standards adopted, and this has been followed by the declaration of further clearance areas based on De Grey Street and Elmwood Street. The Table which appears later, is an indication of the extent of the work which has been done in this field during the last ten years, both in the number of unfit houses cleared and in the number of persons now rehoused in new dwellings. Additional houses are also dealt with month by month under individual Closing Orders and Demolition Orders.

During the year the grant which is made to owners of property who convert waste water closets was raised to a more realistic figure, and this resulted in a larger number of conversions. The waste water closet is a foul and insanitary type of convenience, locally called “a ducket”, and the grants are given so as to encourage owners to convert them into proper water closets.

A considerable amount of work is done throughout the year on the destruction of pests, both rodent and insect. In this respect members of the public are required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act to notify the local authority of the presence of rats or mice on land in their occupation. Much damage and fouling of buildings and pavements is also occasioned by feral pigeons which now infest many sites in the city. It would be of some assistance in limiting the nuisance which they cause if people would refrain from feeding them in public places.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, is now in force and the registration of premises affected by the Act has increased the number of enquiries dealt with by the department. The requirement to notify accidents occurring at offices and shops, which involve absence of more than three days, is producing interesting information which will no doubt ultimately lead to a reduction in their number.

My thanks are again due to all members of the staff for their work during the year, and for their continuing devotion and loyalty which offsets the many difficulties occasioned by understaffing.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. ..	2,638
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	2,677
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	380
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. . . . . .	66

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 118

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
By owners 26
By Local Authority —
- (b) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 16

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1964, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,228.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc.	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ..	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street .. .. .	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place .. .. .	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street .. .. .	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) .. .. .	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row .. .. .	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street .. .. .	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street .. .. .	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane .. .. .	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb .. ..	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May, 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street .. .. .	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962
26	Nunnery Lane	9.26	378	789	14th April, 1964
27	Price Street .. .. .	.025	2	7	14th April, 1964

In addition DeGrey Street was declared a Clearance Area (76 houses).

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 7; Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 1,263; Houses reinspected, 39; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 7; Houses in multiple occupation, 29; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,054; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 69; Common lodging houses, 4; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 53; Tents, vans or sheds, 45; Drainage, 379; Visits for enquiry, 995; Other visits, 32; Rent Act, 23; Improvement and/or Standard Grants, 203; Housing Survey, 159; Waste water-closet conversions, 407; Houses for complaint about noise, 4; Houses for overcrowding, 209.

Food and Drug Premises

Dairies, 181; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 122; Visits for sampling, 490; Ice Cream premises, 78; Fish and chip premises, 16; Sausages and pork products, 15; Bakehouses, 44; Butchers' shops, 51, Wet fish shops, 6; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 168; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 275; Market inspections, 14; Public houses and hotels, 7; Mobile Foodshops, 138; Other food premises, 107; Confectioners' shops, 42; Greengrocers, 21; Sweet shops, 33; Drainage 12; Visits for enquiry, 450; Visits for meat inspection, 3,024; Visits for food inspection, 300; Visits under the Food Byelaws and Food Hygiene Regulations, 92; Slaughterhouse inspections, 34; other visits, 28.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 49; Factories without mechanical power, 3; Outworkers, 17; Offensive trades, 7; Drainage, 21; Visits for enquiry, 1; Other premises not included above, 5; Offices, 6; Shops, 12.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 17; Atmospheric pollution recording instruments, 773; Industrial furnaces, 1; Boiler plants, 6; Visits for enquiry, 61; Other visits not included above, 50.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 21; Rodent infestations, 136; Other infestations, 144; Keeping of animals, 45; Pet animal stores, 13; Water supply, 2; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 30; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 42; Other nuisances, 17; Places of public entertainment, 16; Public sanitary conveniences, 119; Barbers and hairdressers, 51; Inspections for matters affecting other Departments, 82; Visits for enquiry, 19; No access visits, 301; Other visits not included above, 93.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 93; Verbal notices complied with, 57; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 2; Preliminary notices served, 66; Preliminary notices complied with, 85; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 51; Statutory notices served, 28; Statutory notices complied with, 28; Statutory notices in progress or ordered, 27; Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 113; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 22; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 26.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 50; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 10; Rainwater gutters, 52; Fallpipes, 37; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 28; Dampness in walls remedied, 23; Wall plaster, 20; Ceilings, 15; Floors, 5; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 33; Doors, door frames, 13; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 3; Sink lavatory basins, etc., 1; Pavings, yards and passages, 5; Repairs to water closets, 15; New water closets provided, 75; Waste-water closets abolished, 76; Dustbins provided, 2; Verminous houses disinfected, 29; Other verminous premises disinfected, 33; Dirty houses cleansed, 1; Water supply provided or improved, 1; Improvements at caravan sites, 1.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 4; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 6; Ventilation provided or improved, 2; Washing facilities provided or improved, 4; Washing facilities maintained, 2; Other improvements, 7.

Trades and Businesses

Rooms cleansed, 1; Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied, 3.

Offensive Trades

Improvements secured, 1.

Smoke Abatement

Furnaces newly provided, 1.

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis, 13; Milk for chemical analysis, 251; Milk for bacteriological test, 369; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 17; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 80; Other articles for chemical analysis, 136; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 293; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 23.

General

Premises cleared of rats and mice, 966; Premises rendered rat-proof, 1; Manure removed, 3; Watercourses cleansed, 2; Offensive matter removed, 2; Other nuisances abated, 2.

Drainage

Drains relaid, 3; Drains repaired, 11; New drains laid, 55; Drains cleansed, 22; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 56; Smoke tests, 64; Other tests, 10; Inspection chambers provided, 55; Public sewers cleansed, 2; Drains disconnected from sewers, 1.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year							Stones
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,081
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,673
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,381

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	8,895	244	427	58,528	15,128
Number inspected	8,895	244	427	58,528	15,128
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	10	34	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,282	120	4	3,880	3,751
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.68	49.18	3.28	6.69	24.96
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	340
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.11	—	—	—	2.28
Cysticerosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	35	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1,910 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

TABLE III

Bacteriological Examination

The number of registered dairies is 19, on which 167 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Tuberculin Tested	90	82	8	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	221	217	4	—
Pasteurised	2	2	—	—
Sterilised	56	55	1	—

TABLE III—continued

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	3	—	3
Pasteurised	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	—	13

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	221	1	200
Pasteurised	2	0	2

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	56	55	1

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined

(ii) Number of positive samples found

(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples
- }
- Nil

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district ..

(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results

(iii) Comments on the first year's administration of these Regulations
- }
- Nil

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 80 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

65, group 1; 9, group 2; 1, group 3; and 2, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1964 was 394 (389 informal and 5 formal). This number represents 3.74 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,230). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

TABLE IV

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1959	390	36	9.23	306	32	10.46
1960	394	48	12.18	297	42	14.14
1961	390	52	13.33	300	48	16.00
1962	396	32	8.08	275	28	10.18
1963	391	25	6.39	260	23	8.85
1964	394	18	4.57	251	16	6.37

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	..	..	356
Number of premises on register	..	..	362

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 78 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 708 rat infestations and 258 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatre and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,779 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £40 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £2,703.2.8. under this voluntary scheme. 76 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1964.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges and three volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments have been maintained in the City. The contents of the deposit gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

MONTH			FOSS BANK		QUEEN ANNE SCHOOL	
			<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited	<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited
January	..	..	0.91	13.52	0.83	8.86
February	..	..	0.87	20.77	0.79	10.61
March	..	..	3.51	34.01	3.11	15.36
April	..	..	2.13	18.23	2.25	11.22
May	..	..	0.55	13.86	0.51	8.90
June	..	..	2.09	14.58	2.13	6.39
July	..	..	1.14	10.49	0.71	5.99
August	..	..	1.73	9.84	1.62	6.40
September	..	..	0.47	10.90	0.43	6.64
October	..	..	0.71	13.65	0.71	8.08
November	..	..	0.79	14.44	0.79	8.38
December	..	..	0.67	13.10	1.06	8.25
Monthly Average	..	..	1.30	15.62	1.25	8.76

*Tons per square mile

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained: expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

MONTH			ST. SAVIOURGATE		CORNLANDS ROAD		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	
			Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
January	..	..	300	243	292	245	264	391
February	..	..	183	156	174	127	135	164
March	..	..	132	114	149	112	88	111
April	..	..	82	114	79	105	144	163
May	..	..	52	89	48	78	75	141
June	..	..	42	71	38	65	49	94
July	..	..	35	72	26	50	36	77
August	..	..	40	73	36	52	50	88
September	..	..	64	94	76	77	99	138
October	..	..	182	136	206	155	251	256
November	..	..	225	162	243	183	379	286
December	..	..	278	206	264	218	418	349
Monthly Average	..	..	135	128	136	122	166	188

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959. PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of	
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	60	7	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	294	57	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	2	—	—
TOTAL	356	64	2

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—16.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Defects Found (3)	Defects Remedied (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	1	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	8	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	9	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	10	7	7
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12	1	1	—
TOTAL ..	60	13	9	8

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 5 out-workers in August, 1964, making wearing apparel—12 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 354 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	46	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	25	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	11
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	French Polishers, Painters and	
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufac-		Decorators	8
turing and Bottlers	5	Carpet Makers	4
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Watch Repairers and Jewellers..	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	16	Scientific Instrument Makers	
Dressmakers	11	and Opticians	2
Milliners	3	General Engineers	13
Tailors	5	Electrical Engineers	13
Button Manufacturers	3	Motor Engineers	47
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Cycle Repairers	4
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Printers	7
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ..	31	Photography	6
Plumbers and Glaziers	10	Warehouses	10
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	2	Slaughterhouses	5
Blacksmiths	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories	
		and Workplaces	38

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number of keepers	2
Number of houses	2
Number of rooms used for sleeping	10
Number of lodgers accommodated nightly	23
Number of applications for registration	2
Number of notices to limewash (under Byelaws)	4

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1964

The following is an abstract from the report of the Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, which was submitted in detail to the Health Committee:—

During the year, 394 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Milk 251, almond marzipan 1, apple pie filling 1, Arctic roll 1, asparagus tips 1, assorted nut cubes (toffee) 1, bismuth dyspepsia tablets 1, Bisto 1, blackcurrant drink 1, bone and vegetable broth 1, butter 2, candied peel 1, casserole steak 1, cheese (full cream) 1, cheese spread with pineapple (processed) 1, cheese with beer 1, cherries for cocktails 1, chicken soup 1, children's blackcurrant cough linctus 1, children's blackcurrant linctus 1, children's glycerin cough pastilles 1, chocolate flavoured sponge 1, chopped braised pork kidneys in gravy 1, Christmas pudding 1, coffee and chicory essence 2, coffee (French) 1, coffee (instant) 2, coffee (pure) 1, Cornish pasties 2, cream 1, cream (dairy) 1, cream (double) 3, cream (Double Devon) 2, creamed rice 1, creamed sago 1, creamed tapioca pudding 1, cream of tomato soup 1, curry powder 1, desiccated coconut 1, dried fruit mixture 1, extract of cochineal 1, farmhouse veg. soup 1, fish cakes 1, fish sticks 1, French mustard 1, Gee's linctus B.P.C. 1, ginger beer shandy 1, glace cherries 2, golden crumbs 1, golden jug 1, ground almonds 2, ham and beef paste 1, ham and tongue paste 1, ice cream 19, instant mashed potato 1, instant tea 1, invalid butter toffee 1, jam (blackcurrant) 2, jelly (strawberry flavour) 1, jelly (tangerine) 1, Lyta Weat 1, malt vinegar 2, margarine 1, mentholated bronchial balsam 1, milk roll 1, milky lunch 1, minced steak 1, mincemeat 1, minestrone soup 1, Mivvi tangerine 1, mustard 1, Numilk biscuits 1, orange crush 1, orange drink 1, orange drink (whole) 2, orange marmalade 1, parsley and thyme 1, pease pudding 1, piccalilli 2, pickling spice 1, pie (pork) 3, pie (Shepherd's) 1, pie (steak) 2, pie (steak and kidney) 4, pilchards 1, pink salmon 1, plum pudding 1, pork luncheon meat 1, ready mix ice cream 1, red currant cough linctus 1, salmon paste 1, sausage (beef) 2, sausage (pork) 3, sausage (tomato) 1, scrambled egg 1, split lentils 1, spring veg. soup 1, stewed steak 1, sultanas 1, table jelly (blackcurrant) 1, Throaties 1, thyme 1, vegetable and beef broth 1, veal and ham paste 1.

Milk

During the year 251 samples of Milk were reported on, of these:—

229 samples were genuine; 6 samples were genuine Channel Islands Milk; 5 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 12.6 per cent; 8 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 15.6 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their freezing points (Hortvet) -0.540°C. , -0.541°C. , -0.539°C. , -0.539°C. , -0.540°C. , -0.537°C. , -0.539°C. , and -0.551°C. were normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 1.6 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.2 per cent. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.541°C. was normal. 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.528°C. showed the presence of a trace of added water. 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.526°C. showed the presence of a small amount of added water.

The following table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	22	3.65	8.61
February	26	3.48	8.47
March	21	3.56	8.74
April	16	3.81	8.57
May	22	3.58	8.59
June	25	3.64	8.92
July	12	3.63	8.70
August	23	3.78	8.60
September	22	3.62	8.72
October	16	4.00	8.85
November	22	3.86	8.77
December	24	3.97	8.72
Average for the Year		3.71	8.69
Average for the year 1963		3.71	8.81
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

Of the two hundred and fifty-one samples of Milk examined during the year, two hundred and thirty-five samples were genuine and sixteen samples (6.4 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Thirteen samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 15.6 per cent and eight of these samples were also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing points (Hortvet) of these eight samples, —0.541°C., —0.540°C., —0.539°C., —0.539°C., —0.540°C., —0.537°C., —0.539°C., and —0.551°C. were within the normal range for genuine Milk.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 1.6 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.2 per cent. The freezing point (Hortvet) —0.541°C. was normal.

One sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat, its freezing point (Hortvet) —0.528°C. showed the presence of a trace of added water and one sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat, and the freezing point (Hortvet) of this sample, —0.526°C. showed the presence of a small amount of added water.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

Sixteen samples of Ice Cream and three samples of Dairy Ice Cream were examined during the year. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, and all were free from preservatives.

Blackcurrant Jam

Two samples of Blackcurrant Jam were examined during the year. One sample contained a tangled mass of fibre all in one piece. A microscopical examination showed it to consist of jute fibre and its general appearance suggested that it was derived from sacking. The presence of this fibre rendered the jam unfit for human consumption.

Stewed Steak

This sample contained 59.61 per cent of meat. Stewed Steak should contain not less than 65 per cent of meat so this sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 8.2 per cent.

Meat Pies

Three samples of Pork Pies, one sample of Shepherd's Pie, two samples of Steak Pie and four samples of Steak and Kidney Pies were examined during the year.

One sample of Steak Pie contained only 17.8 per cent of meat, whereas, in my opinion, Steak Pies should contain not less than 20 per cent of meat. This sample was thus deficient in meat to the extent of 11 per cent.

The remaining samples of meat pies were satisfactory.

All the samples of Meat Pies were free from preservatives.

Ground Almonds

Two samples of Ground Almonds were examined during the year.

One sample contained a small amount of an unidentified starch vegetable substance. The amount of this was very small and the remainder of the sample was genuine ground almonds.

The other sample was genuine.

Golden Jug

This sample contained 18.65 per cent of milk-fat. It conformed to the statement on the label. In my opinion, this sample was a sterilised cream and should have contained not less than 23 per cent of milk-fat.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Twenty-three samples of Fertilisers were examined during the year. They consisted of:—

One sample each of Dried Blood, Fish Manure, Flower Fertiliser, Garden Lime, Hoof and Horn, Hop Manure, Liquid Tomorite, Liquinure, Nitro Chalk, One Week Fertiliser, Plant Food Baby Bio, Plant Food Phostrogen, Plantoids, Solutone, Speedigrow, Spurt, Sulphate of Potash, Ten Day Fertiliser, Tomato Fertiliser, Vegerite, and 3 samples of Growmore.

The sample of Hop Manure contained both Nitrogen and Soluble Phosphoric Acid in excess of the guarantee, the amounts found being Nitrogen 3.9 per cent against a guarantee of 2.75 per cent and Soluble Phosphoric Acid 6 per cent against a guarantee of 3.5 per cent.

The sample of Speedigrow contained 6.98 per cent of Soluble Phosphoric Acid, whereas the amount given in the Statutory Statement was 6.0 per cent. This sample contained a slight excess of Soluble Phosphoric Acid.

The remaining samples of Fertilisers conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
						<i>No. of Beds</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
*Ivy Dene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Oakdene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
†Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Knavesmire Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

*Closed 30.6.64.

†Diocesan Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Nursing Agency

The British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1965.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

I am indebted to the Clerk of the York Executive Council for the following information:—

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 67 Doctors, 2 Assistant Practitioners, 33 Dentists, 3 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 17 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 41 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1964, was 619,608 (600,755 previous year).

63,114 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1964, and 18,570 sight tests were given during the same period.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

(a) Number of women given complete maternity services	..	..	627
(b) Number of women given ante-natal care only	..	..	439
(c) Number of women given partial ante-natal or partial post-natal care			415
		Total	1,481

(iii) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Epileptics

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York	..	2	4	6
Number in Mental Hospitals (Naburn)	..	13	23	36
Number in Hospitals (London and Menston)	..	1	1	2
Number in Part III (The Grange)	.. ..	4	3	7
„ (Moorlyn)	.. ..	1	—	1
Number at Home:—				
Known to the Ministry of Labour	.. ..	11	4	15
Working at Remploy	.. ..	2	4	6
Other Employment	.. ..	4	5	9
Attending Welfare Department, Handicrafts and Social Centre	.. ..	1	1	2
Others	.. ..	10	9	19
		—	—	—
	TOTALS	28	23	51
		—	—	—

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and other handicapped persons. Transport is provided by the Welfare Committee as necessary.

Spastics

The following adults are known to the Department: Working 4, resident in The Grange 1, in Alne Hall 1, at Home 6, in Hospital (Boston Spa) 1, attending Spastic Occupational Centre 1; and the following children: at Northfield School 3, at Shipton Street School 1, at Carr Lane School 1, at Scarcroft Lane School 1, at Acomb Primary School 1, at St. Paul's School 1, attending Spastic Centre, Lidgett Grove, 45. Total 67.

(iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 36, Welfare 14, Treasury 11, Architect's 8, Castle Museum 1, Children 26, Public Library 6, Housing 7, Police 16, City Engineer's 9, Town Clerk's 2, Civil Defence 1, Weights and Measures 1, Yorkshire Museum 1, Other Authorities 17. Total 156.

It was not necessary to refer any cases to specialists.

(v) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau-coma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	2	2	—	2	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	3	—	—	1
(c) Other treatment	2	4	—	5	8
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	6	—	—	6

(vi) “AT RISK” REGISTER AND SCREENING OF CHILDREN FOR DEAFNESS

I am indebted to my Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. E. L. Simon, for the following report:—

132 names were added to the “At Risk” register in 1964, compared with 107 in 1963. There were in addition, 32 cases of congenital malformations registered (27 live births and 5 stillbirths).

The reasons for inclusion of the 132 names were as follows:—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	35
Forceps delivery	23
Prematurity	21
Breech delivery	10
Rh. incompatibility	6
Caesarian section	6
Multiple pregnancy	6
Neo-natal asphyxia	4
Deafness of parent	4
Slow speech of child	3
Infection in Mother during early pregnancy	3
Threatened abortion	2
Exchange transfusion	1
Neo-natal jaundice	1
Difficult labour	2
Miscellaneous	5
Total	132

No case of impaired hearing was found as a result of routine screening of children on the "At Risk" register, but two children on the "At Risk" register have handicaps other than deafness.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT 31.12.64.

During the year ended 31st December, 1964, there were 162 names of children under 5 on the Handicap Register, 18 of whom had defects in two categories and two in three categories, compared with 178 names the previous year, 14 of whom had defects in two categories and two who had three defects.

72 names have been removed from the register, six of whom had defects in two categories. Two of these children have gone to Claypenny Colony, seven to Lidgett Grove Junior Training Centre, and one child died. Twelve names have been removed for other reasons, viz., in six cases there is no longer a handicap present and six children have left York. The remainder of the children have gone to ordinary school.

56 names have been added during the year, 10 of whom had defects in two categories.

The defects were as follows:—

Asthma 2, blind or partially blind 9, deaf or partially deaf 3, eczema 6, epilepsy 4, hare lip, cleft palate 6, mentally subnormal 15, mongols 7, heart defects 21, orthopaedic defects 18, speech defects 1, strabismus 47, C.N.S. and spastics 10, miscellaneous 35.

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